BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1860. NO. 13.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,				1 00
Do.	do.	2	do	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,	4 00
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Do.	do.	6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, *New Journal Building.*
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Nov. 1, 1860. 10-1y

THE TARBORO' HOTEL,
(FORMERLY MRS. GREGORY'S.)
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of H. S. Lloyd, dec'd, in this well-known and popular Hotel in the town of Tarboro', has become its sole Proprietor, and will endeavor to sustain its long-established reputation of being one of the best conducted Hotels in the Southern country.
GEO. HOWARD.
Oct. 1, 1860. 42-1t&9t1J

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Flair Brushes, Paint Brussees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

H. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

Schools.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,....$ 8 00 to 10 00	
Tuition in Elementary Branches,.....	12 50
" in higher English,.....	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee.....	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.
JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.
D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49 tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Parker & Munson, vs. Claussen & Carbonell. } September Term, 1860.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal" for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy plaintiffs' debt and costs. Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, C'k.
Oct. 18, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62.]—8-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of August, A. D., 1860.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)
F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)
I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.
Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. P. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]
JOEL L. MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]
Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; runaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.
May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

Rewards.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39 tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to them care will receive prompt personal attention. C. H. ROBINSON.
March 9, 1860—158&29 H. H. ROBINSON.

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is MR. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." MR. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.
I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
Joseph MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale some fourteen hundred acres of land, situated within two miles of Faison's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. There is a fine orchard of the best fruit trees, now bearing well, that can be found in the State; and one of the best Springs of water, within fifty yards of the mansion house, to be found in the eastern part of the State. It is naturally one of the handsomest situations in eastern Carolina.
Duner Faison's Academy is only one-half mile distant, in the midst of as good society as there is in North Carolina.
A further description is unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first having examined for himself.
GEORGE W. HUFHAM.
Oct. 18. 12-3t*.

LOVE GROVE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this desirable place, situated within one mile of Wilmington, and immediately on the W. & Weldon R. Road. It is susceptible of high improvement, having a clay sub-soil, and would make a desirable place for the cultivation of Vegetables for market.
Any person desirous of purchasing, may get a bargain by applying early.
TERMS.—One-fifth cash; the balance in one, two, three and four years, for approved paper, with interest from day of purchase. For further particulars apply to
JERE. J. KING, or
Nov. 15, 1860—12-tf THOS. H. HOWEY.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE the valuable Estate in the County of Brunswick, known by the name of Black Rock. The Estate contains over a thousand acres, of which four hundred acres or more are under cultivation.—Some two hundred acres are low grounds of the best quality. It has all necessary improvements. Any quantity of pine or shell marl may be found on the place, of easy access. Also—300 acres of Swamp Land, lying in Buckle Swamp. New Hanover county, drained, and part of which is under cultivation, separated from the above land by the Cape Fear River. A bargain may be had by application to
D. D. ALLEN,
Black Rock P. O., Brunswick Co., N. C.
Nov. 15. 12-5t

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a **STILL** which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,
Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

NOTICE.
THE STORE HOUSE now occupied by Loyd C. Sellars, at White Hall, will be for rent by the first day of January next. M. M. WOOTEN.
Nov. 1. 1860. 10-N&Dlte

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee, will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Smithville, on the first Monday of December next, 8 or 900 acres, more or less, of valuable Land near the mouth of Brunswick River, in Brunswick county, with a large and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and other necessary out-houses thereon. Said lands were formerly owned by Wm. Hankins, and conveyed by him to Calvin Haynes, and from Haynes to me in trust, &c.
Terms, one-fourth cash, and the balance in instalments of one, two and three years, with interest and security.
Much of this land is well adapted to the growth of Rice.—Persons wishing to purchase, can go upon the premises and examine for themselves. F. GEORGE, Trustee.
Nov. 1, 1860. 10-ts

FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West, desires to sell the following property, situated in Elizabethtown, N. C., viz: One-half acre Lot, having thereon newly erected a good Dwelling House properly constructed for family convenience; good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Dairy, Stables, Garden, and Well of Water. The House is pleasantly situated among abundant shade trees, in a very desirable part of the town, and is newly and completely furnished. I will also sell my household and kitchen furniture, together with a large and carefully selected stock of goods now in store, at a most excellent business stand, and will do so upon accommodating terms and at a low price. To a gentleman of good business habits, who wishes to settle himself and family comfortably in North Carolina, I offer a bargain. B. F. RINALDI,
October 19th, 1860. Elizabethtown, N. C. 9-3m

NOTICE.
I WOULD SELL five or six hundred acres of Land off the upper part of my Plantation, on Cape Fear, adjoining the Maulsby Tract at White Hall. Running from the River to my back line, there is some low land cleared, and some very rich meadow land to clear, with back lands attached, a suitable distance from the River to build on for health.
I will sell the above property on reasonable terms, my object in selling is that I have more land than I want.
CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Oct. 18. 8-6t.

VALUABLE PLACE FOR SALE.
I OFFER MY TUCKAHO PLACE of 600 acres of LAND, 150 acres of the best Swamp Land, easily drained, in one body; 250 acres of Pine Land, good for making Turpentine, Tar and big Timber;—a stiff soil and porous clay subsoil, the only kind that will admit of a high state of improvement and retain it. There is on the place a good Grist Mill, large stream. There is a Dwelling and necessary outhouses; 30 acres cleared, ditched and fenced. This is one of the most valuable places in this vicinity—within eight miles of Black River tidewater. Also, two other tracts of 122 and 250 acres of Pine Land, well timbered with large Pines; 80 acres in Gum Swamp, Bladen county; 8 lots at that growing village, Point Caswell; one 325 bbl. Flat; one pair of large young Mules.
The above property will be sold low on long credit.
Address, CHS. W. MURPHY,
Oct. 11, 1860. Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C. 7-2m*

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Little River, S. C., and adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. P. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1000 acres, about 1000 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality.
I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. All of which I will sell for one-fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next. K. H. FUTCH.
Little River, S. C., Oct 1st, 1860. 6-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—here being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
WILL BE OFFERED, at public sale, at Rocky Point Depot, on Saturday, Nov. 24th, 1860, that valuable tract of land belonging to the estate of the late John Seals, and adjoining the lands of R. M. Bourdeaux, S. Berry and Everett Wood, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Terms.—Credit of one, two and three years for notes with approved security, bearing interest from date.
DAVID McINTIRE, } Trustees.
WM. S. ASHE, }
Oct. 11th, 1860 7-ts

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last will and testament of George J. Ward, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December, 1860, the HOUSE AND LOT AND PLANTATION, where deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located on the plantation, is within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of 1,400 ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.
Also, at the same time and place, 1,700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV 22, 1860.

How it Stands.—The Summing Up.

The result in New York and Pennsylvania having decided the presidential contest in favour of Lincoln, the mere details have been lost sight of in the excitement consequent upon the momentous issue presented by the almost certain secession of some, at least, of the Southern States.

So far as definitely heard from, Lincoln has carried all the non-slaveholding States, with the exception of New Jersey, even California and Oregon have probably gone with the balance. The news from these States is too indefinite as yet to say how they have gone, but what has been received renders it not at all improbable that they, too, have gone for Lincoln.

Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas have gone for Breckinridge, being eleven out of the fifteen Southern States. Virginia is so close between Bell and Breckinridge, that no one can tell how it has gone until all the counties have been officially heard from. Kentucky and Tennessee have gone for Bell, by some four or five thousand each.—Missouri is in doubt between Bell and Douglas. New Jersey gives three electoral votes for Douglas, two for Bell, and two for Breckinridge. Pennsylvania gives the largest Lincoln majority, being some sixty-two thousand.

☞ The Northern papers, even the most conservative portion of them, are not and have not been acting frankly with their readers. These readers are in ignorance of the real character and length, breadth and depth of the feeling now abroad at the South. We use the word feeling, but that word is inadequate for the purpose of characterizing the state of things. It is no longer a mere feeling—a mere sentiment. It is a resolve—a certainty—a fact. Things are different now from any thing ever before known in the history of our political contests. There is now little talk. *That* is felt to be past. Its day is over. The people feel that action and not talking is the thing required; and, indeed, that until action has been taken, talking would merely subject us to ridicule.

That there may be and are differences of opinion upon this, as upon all other subjects, we know and admit, and we do so with all respect for the opinions of those who differ from us. Let all sides be heard, so that the real state of the case may be ascertained and some intelligent action be agreed upon. But we tell our Northern friends like the *Journal of Commerce* and others, that they see for themselves and afford their readers an opportunity to see only one side of the question—one representation of the state of affairs. When these papers quote all the ultra Union articles from some of the Raleigh papers, and from our very worthy and talented Wilmington cotemporary of the *Herald*, and parade them and their professions as the voice of North Carolina, they tell less than half the truth. They fail to give the other side. They fail to tell, what is an undeniable and unconcealable fact, that the feeling in favour of immediate secession is growing with a rapidity unexampled in the history of politics—that even where citizens do not go thus far, that yet they *do* go for a convention to take action for the safety of the honor and interests of the State, and that those half-way over, one day will be sure to be all the way over the next day, and out-and-out resistance men. They fail to state, what the meeting held in this place on Monday night showed conclusively, to wit:—That this feeling, this desire for action, is not at all confined to one party, but is shared by influential citizens of both parties.

From the Daily Journal, 20th inst.

The Meeting Last Night.

Notwithstanding the fact that, by some accident, it had been announced in the *Herald* that the meeting of last night had been postponed indefinitely, and therefore some doubt may be supposed to have existed as to whether it would be held, the Court House was filled to its utmost capacity by an earnest crowd, and many were forced to go away, from the impossibility of getting in.

For the resolutions, and other business done, we refer to the official report of the Secretary. We merely offer a few remarks, suggested by the occasion.

We remarked, some days since, upon the rapid progress of public opinion towards one point—that is, that we have entered upon a new era in the history of our Confederacy; one which must inevitably terminate in resistance to aggression, or in unconditional submission to its behests.

Public opinion has gone farther. It has not only decided upon the facts, but also upon the course to be pursued, in view of this state of facts. That course is resistance.

In this crisis, the people are decidedly in advance of the politicians—the country is in advance of the town. It will not do to represent the present movements as the mere bubbles blown by demagogues or artful political leaders. Those who have usually occupied the position of leaders must now be content to follow a sentiment which appears to move faster than they do. Such a feeling as is now abroad is wholly without parallel. Its peculiarity is in its undemonstrativeness, if we may so say. There is no desire for mere talk. That is felt to be superfluous. The people are in earnest. There is nothing said to either arouse or intimidate the opposing and hostile section. The South is thinking and preparing to act wholly for herself.

The growth of this feeling, or rather of the manifestation of this feeling, in North Carolina, is something marvellous. Within the last two weeks it appears to have sprung forth spontaneously. Relieved of the trammels of federal politics, by the close of the electioneering canvass and the success of Lincoln, men meet upon a common platform who had heretofore stood aloof. Party lines seemed to have lost their power of separating citizens on this issue. Last night men of both parties participated in the proceedings with equal energy.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe made a brief but spirited address, devoted mainly to showing that our future safety depended upon our acting in concert, and simultaneously with the other Southern States. Dr. Wm. A. Berry and John A. Taylor, Esq., also made brief but pointed addresses.

A large number of names was immediately enrolled as Minute Men.

After the meeting had adjourned, we had the pleasure of meeting some gentlemen from the interior of the State, and, from what we heard from them, we came to the conclusion that the consciousness of a necessity for prompt action has had elsewhere a spread and development equally remarkable with that which is so striking in this section, though it may fairly be questioned if the action contemplated quite comes up to the point reached by the resolutions of last night. That the people of the State want a Convention, and will shortly *demand* one from the Legislature, we have no doubt, unless we are very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not think we are.

Sampson County Agricultural Society.

We are indebted to the Sampson County Agricultural Society, through its corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. A. Bizzell, for an invitation to attend the next Fair of the Society, to be held in Clinton, on Tursday and Friday the 6th and 7th of December next. The invitation is accompanied by honorary badges which it will do us pleasure to wear on the occasion referred to, if we can get off from home. We trust that our Sampson friends may be blessed with fine weather—for all the other elements of success they can depend on themselves.

What we Can't Avoid.

We really and truly believe that certain of the States South and South-west of us will secede from this Union—probably, under any circumstances that can now occur—certainly, if no new guarantees are given for their future safety, equality, and rights in the Union. Waiving any discussion of the abstract right of this movement,—of our own approval or disapproval of it, one thing is certain, that we cannot avoid being involved in its consequences when it does occur. Situated as we are, we *must* be affected by it. We *must* take cognizance of it. We cannot avoid doing so even if we would. Placed between two forces, we must yield to one and resist the other, or resist one and yield to the other.

Suppose now, that six Gulf States, Cotton States, anything you will, determine to go out and do go out, we will thereby lose twelve United States Senators, leaving us wholly powerless in that body. We will lose some thirty or forty members of the House, leaving us equally powerless in that body—permanently, irretrievably powerless. Talk then of Northern allies! We will have none. The North has found already that a President can be elected wholly without Southern votes and in opposition to Southern wishes. How much more so will this be the case when the Southern minority is shorn of half its strength,—when the Southern representation will be a mere circumstance, to be listened to by sufferance, not of right. We know a little of this—on a different scale and with supposed brethren. The delegates from certain Southern States seceded at Charleston. North Carolina did not secede, neither did Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri.

Well, we met again at Baltimore. Whereas at Charleston, the forms of courtesy had been carefully observed, at Baltimore, the Southern strength was so small that it was deemed hardly worth while to treat the wishes of the Southern delegates as worthy of being taken into consideration. This in a political convention of supposed party friends. Change the thing. Make it a Congress. Oppose to the Southern Senators and Representatives, few in number—too few now, but how few after half their numbers have left!—oppose to these we say, their deadly enemies of the abolition party under the lead of Seward, and Sumner, and Helper, Sherman, and all the other endorsers of that infamous man and his book, what then would be our position? What the position of our members and Senators? How long *could* this state of things continue? How long *could* our delegation remain at Washington as a mere fag end, to be snubbed by the apostles of rampant abolitionism? The thing *could not* go on! Our delegations could not keep their seats. Our people could not be content to occupy the degraded position which they would be forced to occupy as mere after-riders to the chariot of abolition predominance—to be mulcted by tariffs to build up the interests of their oppressors, or taxed for bounties on fisheries, or to procure funds to forward improvements in favoured sections.

From the nature of things, then, the secession of any important portion of the Southern States means, virtually, the secession of all who really *are* Southern, and the Northernization of all who are *not*. This will be and is the inevitable logic of events. The destinies of North Carolina will be cast with the South.

We cannot, then, shirk this issue, if we would. We cannot evade its responsibilities; we cannot avoid meeting its dangers and its difficulties. How shall we meet them? By denouncing our Southern sisters, with whom, in the last resort, we know that our fate must be allied? Surely not! How, then? Why, by endeavoring to discover how a way may be devised through which we can escape from having the responsibilities attendant upon disunion forced upon us. Can we be the means of obtaining fresh guarantees, sufficient to satisfy the minds of reasonable men in the cotton States and quiet their just apprehensions, and our own? If we can do this, then we will have done much;—if we expect to sit quiet, and thus dodge the responsibilities of our position, we reckon without our host. We cannot avoid meeting these responsibilities if we would. If we fail to meet *them*, they will assuredly meet *us*. Can we meet them otherwise than by first endeavoring to avert the threatened disruption? Failing in that, do we not see that we are in the midst of them, and must choose, and how? Between remaining as a despised fag end of a Free Soil Confederacy, or joining our fortunes with our sisters of the South. Could there be a moment of hesitation between these two alternatives?—We think not. Then ought we not to be prepared—fully prepared—for this emergency? Prepared in feeling, and prepared with arms and discipline to guard the honor and interests of North Carolina?

It won't do to ignore this question. It is upon us.—We must meet it, and it must be met, not by sneers at South Carolina, or Georgia, or anybody else, but by putting our house in order—being prepared for any contingency—using all our efforts to secure Union on just grounds, but, in the failure of such efforts, prepared to go with the Southern States, for if they go, we must go too.

Feeling in Duplin.—The Fair.—Mr. Cowan's Address.

A friend writing us from Kenansville sends us the notice for a meeting which will be found elsewhere. It is to be held at the Court House, in Kenansville, on the first day in December next, to give an expression to the opinions of the people of Duplin in relation to the proper policy to be adopted by our people in view of the present political crisis in the country.

We regret much that indisposition arising from a severe cold compelled us to forego the pleasure of a visit to Kenansville, on the occasion of the County Fair—a pleasure we had been promising ourselves for weeks past. Our friend and correspondent writes as follows:—

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 17th, 1860.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

Please insert the enclosed notice in your paper, and notice editorially, so as to attract the attention of our people to it. Please request the Herald to copy. The feeling here, I think, is decidedly in favor of a State Convention. Our people seem to be fully aroused, and the feeling is not confined to the Democratic party. Many of our Opposition friends are in favor of prompt action.

We were very much disappointed in seeing neither of you here yesterday and day before, in attendance on our Agricultural Fair. The Fair was in all respects an entire success. The show in most of the departments was better than we have ever had before. I may mention that Floral Hall was filled almost to overflowing with the beautiful works of our fair daughters. The Hog show was very fine, and the specimens of Agriculture in Farmers' Hall were worthy of old Duplin. The address of your townsman, Mr. Cowan, was a capital speech. The speaker set out to establish the great antiquity of agriculture, dating it back to the first dawn of creation, and taking father Blackstone to task for going no further back than Abraham. This part of the speaker's argument was founded upon the 5th, 6th and 7th verses of the 2d chapter of Genesis. Many other passages of the Bible were also brought forward to bear on the point. He spoke with much force and effect upon the importance of agriculture as the ground work and support of all professions and avocations of life. He was very happy in ridiculing the superstitious notions of many who desire to be mere imitators of their ancestors, and therefore oppose all improvements and progress. The speech was admirably and forcibly delivered and well conceived. As it will doubtless be published, when you can see it and form your own notions of its merits, I need give you no further notice of it.

Very truly, ——.

TURNIPS.—We are under obligations to Mr. A. A. Wanet for some remarkably fine Turnips, grown at his place in Brunswick county. They were very fine.

Some time since our friend John Jones, Esq., of Lillington, New Hanover county, left in our sanctum one of the biggest and finest Turnips we ever saw. We intended to have had it weighed and measured, but it was so good that everybody that came in took a bite, and so they eat it all up.

Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company.

The stockholders in the above Company met this forenoon in the Court House. Dr. Zemmerman, of Darlington District, S. C., was called to the Chair. Mr. Walker, of Wilmington, and Mr. Timmons, of South Carolina, were appointed Secretaries. The Secretaries with two other gentlemen constitute a Committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented in person or by proxy. At 12 o'clock they were engaged in doing so. There is certainly a majority present. Nothing will be done before dinner, except perhaps the presentation of the report of the President and Directors with accompanying documents.

The proxy for the State of North Carolina is held by Dr. J. D. Bellamy.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

The Governor's Message.

We hoped to have had this document by this morning's mail, and thus been enabled to have laid it before our readers in to-day's paper, but it appears that it was not sent in yesterday and that, therefore, it was not mailed to us last evening.

The Legislature meets to-day at eleven o'clock, as will be seen by our Raleigh correspondence. The first business will, no doubt, be the reception of the message, and its reference to the appropriate committees.

What positions the message may take we need not now speculate upon, as it will be so soon before us. It can hardly be regarded as mere speculation when we express our belief, our assurance, that high States' Rights grounds will be assumed, for we know the Governor's sentiments on that subject; neither do we think it at all improbable that the Governor will be found rather in the rear than in the advance of popular sentiment on the question now agitating the Union. The Legislature will find this sentiment pressing on it. The development of public opinion throughout the State is so decided, yet so quiet, that we question if half even of the most intelligent politicians in the State appreciate its force and volume.—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

☞ Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. We presume no successor will be chosen. Senator Chestnut had already resigned.

MILITARY CONVENTION.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that forty-two companies were represented in the Military Convention which met in that place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, for the purpose of revising the military code of the State. A system of military law which it is proposed shall take the place of the present code was reported by the committee on business, and after a rather hurried and disorderly discussion was adopted. There was a military ball at the Boyden House on Wednesday evening.

OUTRAGEOUS.—The story going the rounds about the "Dook of Newcastle" at Cincinnati, who is said to have occupied a room marked L. Having been out he found on his return the room locked, when he applied to the clerk for "the key to hell."

SHARK!—Some Shetland Island fisherman recently caught a shark 27 feet long. It could open its mouth two feet and a half wide, offering quite "an opening for a young man."

☞ Old Sir Charles Napier, the most distinguished Admiral in the British service, died on the 6th instant, aged 74. He was born at Falkirk, Scotland.

For the Journal.

In pursuance of call made through the papers of the town of Wilmington, there met at the Court House on the night of the 19th inst., a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the citizens of the County of New Hanover, and upon motion of Dr. W. A. Berry, Henry Nutt. Esq., was chosen Chairman, and W. P. Elliott and W. T. J. Vann, requested to act as Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, the Chairman proceeded in a few brief but appropriate remarks to explain the object of the Meeting.

On motion of Col. R. G. Rankin, a Committee of nine gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, as follows, viz: Col. R. G. Rankin, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, D. A. Lamont, Walker Meares, Jas. D. Cumming, O. G. Parsley, Jr., S. D. Wallace, M. McInis, Esqrs., and Dr. J. D. Bellamy, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

In the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by Dr. W. A. Berry, Jno. A. Taylor, Esq., and the Hon. W. S. Ashe, with stirring and forcible speeches.

The Committee after an absence of some length of time returned, and through their Chairman, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover County, irrespective of party, cordially unite in the following resolutions, to wit:

1st. *Resolved*, That the election of a President and Vice President by the Republican party of the North, upon grounds purely sectional, and altogether hostile to the rights and interests of the Southern States, cuts off the last hope of the preservation of the present Union; and that it is consequently the imperative duty of the State of North Carolina to prepare for assuming her position as an Independent Sovereignty.

2d. *Resolved*, That a Convention of the people of North Carolina should be called without delay, for the purpose of deliberating upon the best mode of maintaining the dignity and honor of the State in this great crisis of her history; and for providing for her withdrawal from the Confederacy of the United States.

3d. *Resolved*, That in view of the perils by which we are surrounded, we consider it the imperative duty of our Legislature to proceed speedily to enact a law to organize and arm the militia of the State.

4th. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be communicated by the Chairman of this meeting to our Senator and Representatives in the General Assembly, to be by them brought before their respective Houses.

On motion of Dr. J. F. McRee, Jr., it was further

Resolved, That a corps of Minute Men be formed, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

And it was further

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the papers of the town, and that they request the papers throughout the State to copy.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Jr., Esq., the meeting adjourned.

HENRY NUTT, Chairman.

WM. P. ELLIOTT, }
W. T. J. VANN, } Secretaries.

State of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, John W. Ellis,
Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, the return of the election of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November instant, being the 6th day of the Month, the time appointed by the Act of Congress, and in conformity with the regulations of the Statutes of the State, have been received at the Executive office from the Sheriffs of the several counties (Alleghany, Bladen and Madison excepted,) and the same having been examined and summed up, the result of the said election is found to be as follows, that is to say.

A. M. Scales and Ed. G. Haywood each received forty-eight thousand, one hundred and fifty-three votes; John W. Moore, Wm. A. Allen and J. R. McLean each received forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty eight votes; Wm. B. Rodman and J. M. Clement each received forty-eight thousand, five hundred and thirty-nine votes; A. W. Venable and Junius A. Fox each received forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-seven votes; and John A. Dickinson received forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-two votes:

And that Geo. E. Badger received forty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-one votes; R. K. Speed received forty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-nine votes; J. W. Hinton, Charles C. Clark, O. H. Dockery, L. C. Edwards, Henry Walser and W. P. Bynum each received forty-four thousand nine hundred votes; A. G. Foster received forty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety votes; and B. S. Gaither received forty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-eight votes.

And that R. M. Henry received fifty two votes.

And that D. K. McRae and Bob't. P. Dick each received two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine votes; S. W. Watts, F. D. Koonce, D. McDougald, Henry W. Miller, John Morrison, T. W. Keen, and W. R. Myers each received two thousand seven hundred and one votes; and that J. D. Hyman received two thousand seven hundred votes;

Now, therefore, I, John W. Ellis, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim and make known that A. M. Scales, Ed. G. Haywood, John W. Moore, Wm. B. Rodman, Wm. A. Allen, A. W. Venable, J. R. McLean, J. M. Clement, Junius A. Fox, and John A. Dickson have been duly chosen as electors for President and Vice President of the United States, on behalf of this State for four years from and after the fourth day of March next.

And I do in like manner notify and warn them, and each of them, to attend in the Capitol at Raleigh on the first Wednesday in December next, it being the 5th day thereof, to form an Electoral College, and to vote for President and Vice-President as aforesaid according to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 19th day of November, A. D., 1860.

By the Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS.
GRAHAM DAVIS, *Private Secretary.*

Special Correspondence of the Journal.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 19th, 1860.

The SENATE organized to-day by the election of Col. Henry T. Clark, of Edgecombe, as Speaker; J. W. Alspaugh, of Forsythe, as principal Clerk, and W. L. Saunders, of Rowan, as assistant Clerk. James Page, as principal, and C. C. Tally, as assistant Door Keeper. Adjourned until 11 o'clock Tuesday.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS was organized by the election of Wm. T. Dortch, of Wayne, as Speaker; Edward Cantwell, of Wake, principal Clerk; W. M. Hardee, of Buncombe, Assistant Clerk; W. Webster, Doorkeeper, and W. R. Lovell, Assistant Doorkeeper. Adjourned to 11 o'clock, Tuesday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20, 1860.

The SENATE was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

On motion of Dr. Arendel, Frederick Grist, Esq., Senator from Beaufort, presented his credentials and took his seat in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee of five, two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, to prepare joint rules for the two houses.

On motion of Mr. Walker, a message was sent to the House, proposing to appoint a joint select committee to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the two houses, and of their readiness to receive any communication he might wish to make.

The committee on the part of the Senate consists of Messrs. Ramsay and Walker.

A message was received from the House concurring in the above proposition.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for State Printer, stating that Messrs. Syme and Hall, and John Spelman, Esq., were in nomination in that House; whereupon, the Senate proceeded to vote: Mr. Spelman received 27 votes, Messrs. Syme and Hall received 18 votes.

Mr. Walker reported that the Committee had waited on the Governor, and that he would hand in a communication at 12 o'clock. Mr. Bledsoe from the Committee to superintend the election, reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 161, necessary to a choice 81, Mr. Spelman received 88, Messrs. Syme and Hall 73. Mr. Spelman was declared duly elected State Printer.

A message was received from the House proposing to go into an election for Attorney General, and stating that Messrs. K. P. Battle and W. A. Jenkins were in nomination in that body.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Barton and Barringer to superintend the election.

The Senate then proceeded to vote as follows: For Mr. Jenkins 29, for Mr. Battle 17.

Mr. Burton, from the joint committee to superintend the election, reported as follows: Whole number of votes 161; necessary to a choice 81; Mr. Battle had received 72 votes, and Mr. Jenkins 89 votes.

Mr. Jenkins was declared duly elected Attorney General.

Mr. Turner presented a Bill to alter the Constitution. Read first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Slaughter, a Bill to call a Convention on the Federal Basis, to alter the Constitution, and tax property *ad valorem*. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Street, a Bill to amend an act entitled "an Act to establish the Bank of Commerce." Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Street, a Bill to amend the 31st chapter, 40th and 42d section Revised Code.

Mr. Street, a resolution in favor A. C. Latham, Sheriff of Craven.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe, presented his credentials and took his seat as Senator from that district.

Mr. Avery moved the Senate adjourn 'till 11 o'clock, as the message of Governor could not be read to-day. Adjourned accordingly.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—OFFICIAL.

	Gov.—1860.		President—1860.		
	Ellis.	Pool.	Breckinridge.	Bell.	Douglas.
Alamance	771	793	536	661	36
Alexander	479	594	403	471	2
Anson	290	890	245	871	7
Ashe	379	811	229	717	1
Alleghany	373	137	No return.		
Burke	603	584	470	447	4
Buncombe	918	910	662	705	49
Bladen	660	553	Thrown out.		
Bertie	532	570	399	579	17
Beaufort	687	1110	549	1082	42
Brunswick	410	422	326	386	1
Cabarrus	429	877	445	810	18
Catawba	960	415	878	302	3
Craven	803	834	492	693	122
Cumberland	1023	861	879	670	35
Chowan	305	278	194	239	38
Columbus	718	430	723	322	6
Camden	96	540	83	503	8
Carteret	481	561	370	441	42
Cherokee	711	471	459	677	15
Caswell	935	224	994	237	3
Chatham	1245	1255	604	970	194
Caldwell	370	540	229	499	9
Currituck	759	219	595	66	....
Cleaveland	998	419	1091	196	....
Davidson	972	1388	728	1186	15
Davie	481	690	329	641	31
Duplin	1357	197	1380	149	3
Edgecombe	1095	127	1789	196	17
Forsythe	1015	1028	825	965	70
Franklin	810	406	759	318	14
Gaston	860	200	826	131	56
Granville	1144	993	870	868	83
Guilford	457	2137	304	1838	118
Greene	421	345	381	326	....
Gates	431	461	338	394	12
Haywood	577	306	367	248	13
Halifax	788	595	757	546	22
Hertford	353	399	246	418	20
Hyde	509	498	395	459	3
Harnett	602	203	528	138	78
Henderson	586	829	425	496	4
Iredell	382	1716	328	1625	31
Jackson	598	164	403	142	....
Jones	275	212	197	165	10
Johnston	1044	864	974	630	40
Lenoir	556	349	533	317	21
Lincoln	530	256	473	243	5
Madison	593	265	Thrown out.		
Martin	746	359	751	333	22
McDowell	457	532	276	349	1
Moore	740	843	299	588	179
Montgomery	175	833	102	725	3
Macon	400	496	221	469	13
Mecklenburg	1274	757	1101	826	135
Nash	1058	122	1323	64	4
New Hanover	1549	713	1617	664	5
Northampton	779	609	654	506	43
Onslow	841	133	781	153	24
Orange	1109	1238	787	956	72
Pasquotank	360	521	239	477	55
Perquimans	298	412	234	341	4
Pitt	771	778	731	710	8
Person	620	299	420	483	9
Polk	325	175	270	118	1
Robeson	844	681	720	648	134
Rockingham	1137	444	1017	485	162
Rowan	1160	1079	1026	1023	13
Rutherford	701	804	695	495	3
Randolph	448	1567	321	1224	44
Richmond	251	565	269	544	4
Sampson	1042	590	979	529	6
Stokes	933	579	745	432	....
Stanly	89	1065	53	934	....
Surry	933	579	811	502	28
Tyrell	213	280	77	3 0	22
Union	931	425	858	379	5
Wake	1491	1573	1216	1130	276
Warren	874	134	890	138	6
Washington	212	481	159	413	44
Watauga	259	442	147	322	....
Wayne	1201	386	1359	239	11
Wilkes	614	1419	363	1323	....
Wilson, returned with Edgecombe, Nash and Wayne.					
Yadkin	736	899	495	842	23
Yancy	774	474	500	275	4
	59443	53219	48539	44990	2701

Breckinridge's majority over Bell, ... 3,549
" " " Douglas, ... 45,838
" " " both, ... 848

From the Zanesville Aurora, November 25, 1859.

NEW GLUE.—We advertise to-day a new style of glue, which must be needed in every house. this is *reported to be* the identical glue with which the man glued his dog together after he (the dog—not the man!) had split himself in two halves by running against a sharp post while in pursuit of a rabbit. It is related of this unfortunate dog that he was stuck together with two legs up and down, and remained so for the rest of his life; albeit he was a more durable dog after than before this slight accident, because while he was running on two legs the other two were resting, and he had only to flop over on the rested legs and go ahead, a fresh. This only shows that care should be taken in sticking things together, when you have a good glue to work with.

A PLEA IN BAR.—The practicing Attorneys of Lowndes County, Alabama, have signed the following:

Resolved, That we will not in future collect or receive for collection, any claim in favor of any merchant or other creditor living or doing business in any non-slaveholding State, against any citizen of this State; and that we will use our influence to prevent such collections by others, as far as we properly can.

THE VOTE OF TEXAS.—*New Orleans, Nov. 16.*—The latest returns from Texas indicate that that State has given Breckinridge 4,000 majority.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ACTION OF NEW YORK BANKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21st, 1860.

Sixteen of the principal Banks of this city have resolved to discount jointly two and a half millions sterling bills, to relieve the pressure upon produce for European export, and to considerably expand their loans for the present week.

Savannah, Georgia, sterling bills are offered at par, but no purchasers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21st, 1870.

No news of importance. There are mysterious rumors of a preparation for more bloody doings in Kansas by the Abolitionists, but nothing has yet transpired of a definite character.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

The Cotton market is irregular and unquotable; sales of 1500 bales. Flour dull; Southern $5 20 to $5 80 per bbl. Wheat dull; white $1 30 a $1 40 per bushel. Corn declining; mixed 64 a 66 cents. Spirits Turpentine dull at 37 a 39 cents per gallon. Rosin dull at $1 35 for Common. Rice dull.

From South Carolina.

[*Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.*]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13, 1860.

On the 10th inst the Legislature exhibited a most remarkable scene. With nearly every member present, both houses, by their separate unanimous votes, passed the act for summoning a Convention for the purpose of this State seceding from the present Federal Union and, whether alone, or with others of the Southern States, declaring independence of the Northern section and its dominant abolition party and policy. Nor is this remarkable unanimity in the Legislature only.—The people, in ardor and enthusiasm, are ahead of their representatives, and if the Convention had not been called so early, there was danger that popular outbreak would have precipitated revolution before it could be effected in the proper, deliberate and legal mode, through a Convention. Since my arrival here, on the 7th inst., I have conversed with hundreds of persons, and have had opportunities to hear opinions from various quarters. It is literally true, that I have not heard expressed, nor even heard of elsewhere, a single dissenting opinion to the measure of prompt secession, from either any man or woman in South Carolina. Whether South Carolina shall stand alone at first, as was feared and believed but a few days ago, or shall march to the issue accompanied by sister States, it is equally certain that on the 10th of November was inaugurated the revolution, of 1860 and which will be consummated by the Convention probably within two days after its assembling, on December 17th.

But the aspect of things outside of this State has greatly changed within the last six days. The more southern States are coming on rapidly to join in the work of secession, and to take their position in line with this gallant and noble little Commonwealth. Already we have learned by telegraphic dispatches from entirely reliable sources, that Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi are in motion, and will soon be as far advanced towards secession as South Carolina, and ready to be members of the new Southern Confederacy. We even hear of the beginning of such upheaving movements in North Carolina, which State, if slow to move, will be as sure and as true when she does, as becomes the sons of the patriots who uttered the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Still more unexpectedly we hear of like popular expressions and movements in Maryland. Is Virginia to be the last of all the Southern Atlantic States? It becomes Virginia, whether disunionists, or unionists, or submissionists, to consider well, and also without delay, what will be the condition of Virginia and the other border States (now the most opposed to the disruption of the Union) in the event of their remaining in the present Union with the abolition States, after five or six, or perhaps eight or nine more southern States have seceded and formed a separate confederacy. That condition will be one of speedy and absolute ruin and desolation, and almost political and social extinction, to the few remaining slaveholding States. The abolition States will then (or may within a year,) make up three-fourths of the whole number of the northern United States.

Then, according to the terms and requirements of the Federal Constitution, the instrument may be changed, and negro slavery abolished. Does any man who has common sense and the least faculty of tracing causes to effects, doubt that the abolition States will abolish slavery in the States under their control, when they can do it legally and constitutionally? If there be any such man, it is useless to offer argument to prove to him that this result will be certain. But let us suppose that a new born spirit of moderation should reign, and induce the northern abolition party to suspend the fatal blow for a few years, so as to give an opportunity to their victims to make some preparation for, and to mitigate the disastrous consequences, by selling off their slaves before the day of general emancipation.—Who would buy them? The States of the Southern Confederacy would be the only possible purchasers, and they certainly would and ought to refuse this benefit to the border States which had refused to share in their time of peril and in their independence. Nothing would remain for Virginia and other States in the same calamitous condition, but for every individual slaveholder with his family, slaves and all other capital, to emigrate and to become residents, and add to the population and wealth of some of the seceded States. This, though affording relief to individuals, would be but another form of absolute ruin to all that would remain of Virginia. The fair land would become a "howling wilderness," and be only resuscitated in after time as a colony of Yankeedom, by abolishing squatters on the deserted and waste lands.

If, on the other hand, the border States see their now coming ruin, if remaining, and up to Mason and Dixon's line, shall hasten to assert their rights and their independence, and union with their brethren of the more southern States, all such evils and all other dangers and losses will be avoided and rendered impossible. If this course shall be taken by Maryland (as well as by Virginia and North Carolina,) before the fourth of March, 1861, the District of Columbia, falls naturally and inevitably to the southern States and to the southern confederacy, in which it lies. Even if not forbidden, or openly opposed, Lincoln and his abolition functionaries of government will not dare to enter the city of Washington, within the territory of the southern Confederacy. The City and District would necessarily, even without an imperative claim, *be* an integral part of the south. The southern federal functionaries would assemble there as the seat of their Government, and the southern Confederacy would not only hold the Capital, but might be (if so choosing) *the* United States of America, without an interregnum, leaving outside the Northern abolition States and party to perish for want of southern tribute and support, and in the language of senator Sumner, to "die like poisoned rats in their holes."

The Fair of the State Agricultural Society opens today. Thousands of visitors from all parts of the State have already arrived, all showing like unanimity for secession and increase of enthusiasm in the cause. Every night there is the music of a band in the streets, and speakers are called out to address the people from the piazza of the Congaree House, and the speaking is kept up to a late hour of the night. Last night, the Hon. L. M. Keitt delivered one of his fiery and impressive speeches. His applying the epithet of "accursed" to the Union in its recent and present condition, drew forth loud shouts of applause. He was followed by Ex-Governor Richardson, A. P. Aldrich, and many others. ***

CONFERENCE AT SALISBURY.—The Secretary of the North Carolina Conference requests us to state that he is authorized to announce that all *visitors* to the ensuing Conference, to be held in Salisbury on the 5th of December next, will be passed for *one fare* to and fro on the Atlantic & Weldon, the North Carolina, the Raleigh & Gaston and the Western Extension Railroad, and that they will be furnished with *return tickets* at the depot, where they start, on the four first named Roads. If visitors by the way of the Western Extension Railroad are not furnished with return tickets the Secretary of the Conference will supply them with certificates.—*Progress.*

OFF THE TRACK.—A morning paper says that it learns that a "prominent captain of New York has offered 1,200 men to Gov. Gist, of South Carolina in case of need," and it immediately concludes that it must be Captain Synders. We beg to assure it that it is mistaken in the man. Instead of 1200 men, a prominent man of this city assures us that 80,000 volunteers can be procured here with a week's notice to defend any State in support of her just rights.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Kansas Election.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 11.—Complete returns from the Territorial election for members of the House of Representatives, show a large republican majority in that body.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

The citizens of Duplin county are requested to meet at the Court House in Kenansville, on Saturday, the 1st day of December next, to give an expression of their opinions in relation to the proper policy to be adopted by our people in view of the present political crisis in the country. A full attendance, without regard to party, is desirable. Several gentlemen have consented to be present and address the meeting.

MANY CITIZENS.

Herald please copy.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Columbus county will be held at the Court House, in Whiteville, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December, for the purpose of considering the best and most jud

Educational Convention!

The recent meeting of the Teachers from different parts of our State, proves conclusively that we have the elements *among us* for advancing the cause of education in North Carolina. We need not send abroad for teachers. We can well afford to be independent of any talent outside of our good old Commonwealth.

And while we are congratulating ourselves upon having the material for the spread of education in our midst, we should not be unmindful of the fact that our *Manufactories* should be sustained and fostered. We always take pleasure in referring our readers to such establishments as we think merit their favors and countenance. The old and well-known House, whereof our friend BALDWIN is proprietor, always stands out prominently when the most deserving are to be mentioned. That he sells you *perfectly reliable goods*, is beyond a question; and he charges you no more than many houses who sell you "*trash*."

Mr. BALDWIN has connected *Negro Blankets* with his business, and sells them, we understand, at very low prices. The readers of the JOURNAL are recommended to this House.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

The South.

So far as we can judge from the signs of the times at home and abroad, everything is favorable for the cause of the South. South Carolina is about to call a convention, merely for the form of the thing, for the gallant sons of the old Palmetto State will never submit to negro equality; they are unanimous on the great question. Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, has called a convention to meet immediately, to provide for secession. And Alabama, our own glorious commonwealth, shall *she* be the laggard in this contest for freedom. We believe not.—Already the signs of an earnest people preparing to work out their own salvation with their own hands are everywhere to be seen. We are glad to know that one of the most prominent leaders of the Union party in East Alabama, the Elector for this District, declared openly upon our streets yesterday, that the "heavy majorities given to Lincoln in *all* the Northern States had opened his eyes, and that ardent friend of the Union as he had been, he believed that the time had now come when *the South must provide for herself*." Such will be the opinion of thousands of good and true men of his party when they examine the question in its true light. We are not Breckinridge men, or Bell men, or Douglas men, *now*, but we are all Southern men.

Not content with injuring us, the North, as if resolved to see whether there *is* such a thing as Southern pluck, has added insult. In October the Union men carried Philadelphia by 5,000 votes and lost Ohio by only 6,000 votes. The South took alarm, and warned the North in the most solemn manner that Lincoln's election would be the knell of the Union. And the North has shown her appreciation of the warnings of the South by giving Lincoln a majority of several thousand in Philadelphia, and 40,000 in Ohio. The argument is exhausted; let us stand by our arms. We know that very many of our readers have been accustomed to look upon the dissolution of the Union with terror, and to invest what is really but a sentiment, with all the majestic force of a necessity. To them we appeal, and to them we believe we will not appeal in vain. Let them read the following extracts from the keenest and most sagacious journal in the Union, the New York *Herald*. Remember, brethren of the South, these are not the views of a Southern Disunionist, but of a great New York journalist, whose position gives him the best opportunity of judging correctly of the true sources of our greatness and Northern prosperity. Let those who are accustomed to think of the South as powerless out of the Union, read the following from the *Herald* of Nov. 4th. In speaking of the anxiety of England and France to make treaties with the Southern Confederacy, it says:

"Nor have we any doubt, should the occasion demand it, that such would be the line of action on the part of England and France; for in every point of view it is their policy, as commercial, maritime and manufacturing States, to encourage the dissolution of this overshadowing Union. England could afford to pay some millions of money to establish an independent confederacy of our Southern States, for she could make many millions of money by the operation.

"We dare say that under a Southern confederate government, with tariff regulations, putting our Northern Confederacy on the same footing with the other foreign powers, the South would draw from England and France, in manufactured articles, fifty millions or more per annum than are now expended in "Yankee notions" under our existing tariff laws. Thus we see that the protection of the institution of slavery against the overwhelming and still increasing abolition power of the North, is not the only incentive to disunion. Cheap goods, including all the household articles and agricultural necessities of the Southern plantation, the establishment of a direct trade with Europe and South America, &c., and the establishment of home manufactories, enter into this comprehensive idea of an independent homogeneous Southern Republic.

"How stands the case? Southern slavery—the vital institution of the South—is, within the Union, completely at the mercy of the North.—We have shown a lawyers, the Union holding good, there will probably be the overwhelming representation in Congress of twenty-eight free States, against fourteen or thirteen slave States; that Southern slavery, against this pressure will be utterly powerless. We have argued from this, that the people of the slave States, taking the alarm, may now be in earnest in their disunion movements, and that they may seriously act upon this occasion as their last chance of escape from a forcible emancipation movement which may reduce them to the bloody scenes of St. Domingo.

"To escape these possible consequences from Lincoln's election, we have contended that the public safety can only be secured with his defeat. How ridiculous and contemptible, then, is this *canard* that the Herald is in favor of disunion."

[From the Cuban Messenger.]

The Sugar Crops of Cuba.

We publish in ore of our early numbers, an imperfect list of the principal Sugar Estates of the Island, which was afterwards translated and copied by nearly all the papers, not only of Cuba, but also of Louisiana. We endeavored at that time to obtain an accurate statement of the whole production of Sugar, with all other interesting details on the subject, and an esteemed friend of ours promised to furnish us the data, which would have been placed in our hands two months ago, were it not that urgent business called him to the United States.

We have now before us a work, from which we likewise was promised extracts a long time ago—but we much prefer the present form in which appears. The work alluded to is a careful compilation of all the details in regard to the production of Sugar carefully arranged by Charles Rebello, Esq., H. B. M.'s vice Consul at Cardenas.

The truly valuable and interesting work, shows that there are at present, or were in full operation during the last season, 1,365 Sugar Estates in this Island, which produced, this year, 1,127,348,750 lbs., equal to 563,674 tons of Sugar.

Out of these 1,365 plantations, there are 349 using steam power; 7 with water power, and 409 with ox power, the old, or primitive style.

The total extent of land planted with cane on these plantations, is 691,917 acres, while the area on the estates used for other purposes, viz: cattle fields, fruit, vegetable gardens, &c, comprise 1,289,650 acres, or nearly double the quantity used for Cane.

If the weight of each box of Sugar is put down at the average of 425 lbs net, it will be seen that the whole production of the year is equal to 2,652,580 boxes, which at the prices that have ranged since January, can be well estimated at $17 per box, making the total value of the crop $45,093,860. If to this we add the value of the Molasses and Rum produced on our Sugar estates, it will swell the amount to a very large extent.

There are many important and interesting items in the work before us, that we are unable to point out at this time, as it would require more space than we can afford at present, but we will often recur to it, and lay before our readers many of the most remarkable facts that it contains.

It is worthy of notice, however, that the proportion of production to the land under cultivation, is much smaller in the Western, than it is in the Eastern department—the latter yielding at the rate of nearly 5 boxes to the acre, whilst the former is little over 3¾ boxes, and yet the number of Estates in the Eastern department are less than one-third of those in the Western. This is a matter worthy of attention of the Planters in this section of the Island, as we believe it is a fact which has not hitherto been proven, although often alluded to.

We commend Mr. Rebello's work to all the Planters and Merchants, both in this Island and abroad, who may feel interested in the details of the Sugar production of Cuba. For the present we must limit our figures to the following:

Departments.	No. of Estates.	Acres of Cane.	Am't. Sugar.
Western	1,065	641,630	1,022,880,250
Eastern	300	50,233	104,468,500
Total	1,365	691,913	1,147,348,750lbs.

Thus it will be seen that the production of Sugar this year, reached 564,674 tons, which, if our memory is not amiss, is more than double the quantity ever produced in Louisiana in one year, (1853, we believe, was the largest crop, i. e., 268,360 tons.) the number of Plantations in Louisiana this year being 1308, or 57 less than Cuba. The production of one Plantation in 1859 and 60, calculating the weight of boxes at 425 lbs net, each, and the hhds at 1200, 1350, 1450, and 1500, according to the different sections of the country, is estimated to have been.

	1859.		1860.	
W. Dept...	1,131,923, bxs	287,157 hds	1,310 380bxs	337,041hds
E. Dept...	7,735 "	68,460 "	5,612 "	81,019 "
Totals,.....	1,339,658 b	355,617 h	1,315,942 b	418,060 h

If we calculate the excess in weight this year at the rate of 425 lbs. per box, the true results will appear to be equal to 153,600 boxes more this year than the last.

The amount of land on these 1,365 estates not used for Cane, as we have already stated, is no less than 1,289,650 acres.

HISTORY OF TELEGRAPHS.—A writer in the New York *Every Saturday* gives the following interesting facts:

The first telegraphic line of any importance was established between the cities of Baltimore and Washington, in 1841, having two insulated copper wires, (covered with thread soaked in rosin, &c.) which answered simply the purpose that one wire does now. The fact that one wire, with each end conducted to the earth, was all that was necessary to complete what was termed an electric circuit, was not at that time established, it being considered that a continuous metalic conductor was required for practical purposes.

It was soon discovered that iron wire, from its strength though not so good an electrical conductor as copper, would be more serviceable; consequently the continuation of the line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, in 1846-'7, was constructed by running a three-ply iron wire, and from that line every subsequent line has been built of the same material, mostly galvanized to prevent oxidation. In the year 1849, Alex. Bain brought out to this country from England a chemical telegraph, an ordinary needle resting on a chemically prepared piece of paper, which, when the electric current passed through decomposed, and left a dark blue stain, which, by a similar mechanical arrangement, to the Morse manipulater, could be divided into dots and dashes, a combination of which formed the characters representing the Roman alaphabet. Some enterprising gentlemen (among whom was Henry J. Rogers, Esq., of Baltimore, and with whom the writer was) at once took hold of this new system, secured a patent and constructed a line from Washington to New York; from the latter places other parties continued to east and west. It was on the line from Washington to New York that the first under water wires of any importance were successfully worked; they were covered with gutta percha, and laid at the bottom of the Hudson River, from Bull's Ferry to the opposite shore; thence overland into Wall street, the only obstacle at that place being the anchorage of vessels, in connection with which a very amusing incident occurred, which ensued in a law suit.

Notwithstanding buoys were floated at intervals across the river, with the word "telegraph" painted thereon, a schooner, in a leaky condition, one day came to anchor directly over the wires, and in hauling up the anchor it brought with it the submerged wires. The captain of the schooner hauled in as much of it as his time would permit, and on arriving at his consignees' showed them what he had discovered, and stated there was more of it, but that not having time to get it all, he had buoyed the end, so as at a future time he could get the rest! Thus ended the *first successful* (electrically speaking) sub-marine telegraph, and out of which sprung a suit at law.

Arrival of the North Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, with $926,000 in treasure, arrived here to-day.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Already hundreds and thousands of our people are out of employment, and before spring comes they will be parading the streets demanding labor or bread. We advise all who are out of work to apply at the *Tribune*, *Post* and *Times* offices. These journals told us that the election of Lincoln was going to give peace to the country, and surely they ought now to be held accountable for the disasters upon us.—Where are the merchants who so safely predicted prosperity as the result of Lincoln's election? Who has a copy of that circular signed by Shepherd Knapp and two hundred others?—*N. Y. Day Book.*

NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES.

To encourage home manufacture, we will

CUT AND MAKE

COAT, PANTS AND VEST,

OF N. C. CASSIMERES, when the goods are furnished us,

FOR EIGHT DOLLARS.

$8. $8. $8.

And we will find Trimmings and CUT, MAKE AND TRIM a

SUIT OF NORTH CAROLINA GOODS

FOR $11 50.

At BALDWIN'S, 38 Market st.

Nov. 16.—62-3t—13-1t.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-eow-1y

A Word about Hair Restoratives.

The *original* as it is still the *best*, preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Heimstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, *affording an agreeable hair wash*, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates from Clergymen, Senators, and well known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if *imitations* can produce comparatively successful results, the *original* and imitated article must surpass them all.—*Journal.*

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Oct. 23. 41—1m-daw.

MARRIED.

In Lillington, New Hanover county, on Sunday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Daniel T. Yates, Dr. J. ROBERT LARKINS, to ELIZABETH J. HENRY.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., by John D. Taylor, Esq., Mr. NIXON OTWAY, to Miss ELIZABETH STANLEY, all of Brunswick County.

In this town, on the 15th inst., at St. James' Church, by Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. WILLIAM H. HALL, to Miss SUSAN B., daughter of Dr. Thomas H. Wright.

In this town, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Joseph Wheeler, Capt. WM. J. PENTON, to Miss H. A. DICKSEY.

DIED.

This morning at 10 o'clock, JULIA GAINS, infant daughter of Owen L. and Julia G. Fillyaw, aged fifteen months and seven days.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. THOMAS H. MILES, MT. CARMEL, HALIFAX County, Va., treats all diseases of the Throat and Lungs by "CATHETERISM." Bronchitis, Largugitis, Asthma and Incipient Consumption entirely relieved. This mode of treatment brings the remedy in direct contact with the disease. He begs leave to refer to the following gentlemen in North Carolina, that have been cured by this treatment:

Elder R. B. JONES, Forestville.
" A. L. STOUGH, White's Store.
A. D. BORDEAUX, Esq., Lillington.

Nov. 22d, 1860 13-4t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell to the highest bidder Eleven Hundred and Fifty-Four Acres of Good Farming and Turpentine Lands, on the 7th day of January, 1861, situated in Bladen county, on South River, twenty-six miles below Fayetteville, about five hundred acres of which is No. one farming lands, a large portion of which is good Swamp lands, about one hundred acres in a high state of cultivation: a good two-story Dwelling House with seven rooms and five fire places. Upon said lands are thirty thousand Turpentine Boxes. Conditions of sale made known on day of sale. Sale positive and no mistake. I will sell on accommodating terms. W. A. MELVIN.

Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen co., N. C., Nov 13, '60. 13ts

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 5th instant, my Negro Man DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, quick spoken, and intelligent. Also, Negro Woman SUSAN, (his wife,) and boy child, 2 years old. Susan is about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth.

I will give the above reward to have the Negroes delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get them again.

WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Nov. 22, 1860.—13-tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE PLANTATION known as Oakley. The tract contains 641 acres of Land, 90 acres of the Swamp Land is cleared, and a few years since cultivated in Rice. Of the Upland, there are 200 acres cleared and in cultivation. The improvement consists of Dwelling House, Framed Overseer's House, Barns, Stables, and comfortable Negro Quarters.

To any person desiring a small Farm, or a place suitable for a market Garden, few places as convenient to town present greater advantages. S. P. WATTERS.

Nov. 22d, 1860 13-tf

OIL—OIL.

4 BARRELS of Neatsfoot, Tanner's, Machinery, Lard and Train Oil.

SKINS—SKINS.

94 dozen of Sheep, String, Shark, Kip, Hog, French and American Calf, Plain and Fancy Lining, Binding, Seal and Chamois Skins.

LEATHER—LEATHER.

4728 lbs Oak and Hemlock Sole, Harness, Bridle, Skirting and Band Leather. Also, Black and Fancy Patent Morocco and Enameled Leather, at

WILSON'S,

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil establishment, No. 5 Market street, near the wharf.

Nov. 22.

FAMILY FLOUR! FAMILY FLOUR!!

IN BARRELS and Bags. We *warrant* every package of Flour that goes from our store.

Nov. 5. WORTH & DANIEL.

POTATOES! POTATOES!!

$1 87 PER BARREL—the BEST MERCERS in town, at WORTH & DANIEL'S.

Nov. 21.

LIME.

700 CASKS now landing, and for sale from wharf in lots to suit, by

Nov. 21. CLARK & TURLINGTON.

HATS AND TRUNKS—TRUNKS AND HATS—Umbrellas and Canes—Canes and Umbrellas—Valises, Reticules, Furs, &c., &c., &c., at the Reduced Prices—Reduced Prices. Selling Off—Selling Off—Selling Off at the Emporium, 34 Market street. MYERS & MOORE.

Nov. 21. MYERS & MOORE.

FROM THIS DATE we will sell our entire stock of Gents,' Youths', Boys and Children's Hats and Caps at any reasonable sacrifice for cash only, at the Hat & Cap Emporium, 34 Market st. MYERS & MOORE.

RICE—RICE.

30 CASKS FRESH BEAT CHARLESTON RICE, now landing from Schr. Adolph Hugel. For sale for cash by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

Nov. 20.

READERS OF THE JOURNAL,
READERS OF THE JOURNAL,
Merchants,
Merchants,
Planters,
Planters,
Planters,

Will find a large and handsome assortment of *NEGRO HATS AND CAPS*, at low prices—low prices—low prices!

Our stock must be closed out at some price. Call and examine our stock, at the Emporium, 34 Market st.

Nov. 20. MYERS & MOORE.

SUNDRIES.

50 BBLS. MESS PORK;
20 do. prime do.;
100 kegs assorted Nails;
400 bbls. "Pink Eye" Potatoes;
100 " Table do.;
40 " Apples;
150 bushels Oats;
60 boxes Soap;
10 half and quarter bbls. Mackerel;
100 hhds. Cardenas Molasses;
30 bbls. N. O. Molasses and Syrup;
25 boxes assorted Candy;
2000 Gunny Bags. For sale low for cash, by

Nov. 20. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

CHOICE SELECTION OF TOILET SOAP.

WRIGHT'S unequalled "Monster Soap," Wright's delightful "Butterfly," "Bouquet" and "Humming Bird" Soap, Rimmel's (London) Skin Soap, Bazin's Superior "Barber" Soap, Kinsley & Sons (London) *cheap* Soap, "Yankee" Soap, "Military" Shaving Soap, all the *best* SHAVING CREAMS.

English Tooth and Hair Brushes of the best bleached and unbleached Russian Bristles. Tooth Brushes *at every price. Fine Tooth Brushes, Cement secured, each warranted.*

Combs—Fine *imitation* Tortoise Shell, Fine Tooth, Ivory, Rubber and Horn.

Comb and Nail Brushes.

Lubin's and Delasalle and Chanlin's Violet and Rose Toilet Powder.

Hand Mirrors of assorted sizes.

All the popular HAIR TONICS.

Constantly on hand, the latest styles of Toilet Articles, *and every article in the legitimate range of a first class* DRUG STORE.

L. B. ERAMBERT.

Nov. 14th, 1860

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. SMALL has returned to Wilmington and re-opened his office, and will now be assisted by his brother, Dr. J. SMALL—they hoping to be able to serve and satisfy all who may favor them with their patronage.

Office in the Journal Building, Wilmington, N. C.

Oct. 31.—48&10.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully informs the public that he has removed his office from his old stand, to the corner of Market and Second streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Key, where he intends to carry on *SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY* in all its most approved branches. My practical experience for the last twelve years, in Dentistry, is a sufficient guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction in every operation.

I will also state, that I have made arrangements with one of the best Mechanical Dentists in the Union, who will take charge of the Laboratory, and put up teeth on gold plate cheaper than any other Dentist in town. Vulcanite Rubber put up at the lowest price.

October 2, 1860.—23-2m—6-3m. [Herald copy.]

BY WHOLESALE.

AT NEW YORK PRICES—the largest stock of Staple and Domestic Goods ever opened in Wilmington. Worthy the attention of country merchants.

HEDRICK & RYAN.

Oct. 2.

"BLACK REPUBLICAN WHISKY."

DON'T drink any more of the above Whisky, when you can get "Puryear's" best old North Carolina, at

Nov. 19. WORTH & DANIEL'S.

AT RETAIL,

A HANDSOME stock of Foreign and American Dress Goods; Housekeeping Goods and Fancy Articles.—Cash or credit cheaper than elsewhere.

Oct. 2. HEDRICK & RYAN.

W. H. M'RARY. W. H. McRARY & CO., W. A. CUMMING.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Pure Peruvian Guano and all other Fertilizers; also, Agents for Reese's Guano,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Special attention paid to sales of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Cash advances on Produce when desired.

Refer to the Banks in Wilmington, Raleigh, Newbern, Tarboro', Greensboro' and Salisbury, N. C., and Cheraw, S. C., &c., &c.

Nov. 6th, 1860 53—

500 BUSHELS very choice Maryland Oats;
500 " " " Seed " black.
oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

1000 BUSHELS Wheat Bran;
200 " Shorts, for Milch Cows.
oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

200 BRLS. FAMILY and Super Flour.
Oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

7.000 BUSHELS SUPERIOR White Upland Corn.
oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

1.500 BUSHELS YELLOW UPLAND CORN.
oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles.

D. M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.

Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th, 1860. 288&51-tf

SEED RYE.

A LOT OF PRIME quality expected per Steamship Parkersburg. For sale by

Nov. 19. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.30	@	32
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 00	@	1 65
New	1 95	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	24
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	15½	@	16½
St. Domingo	14	@	15
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	9¾	@	10½
strict mid'g	10¼	@	10¾
good mid'g	10¾	@	10¾
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	13½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb.	7½	@	7¾
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	85	@	90
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	55	@	60
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 25	@	7 00
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	6 50	@	8 50
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	3 50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	8 50
Superline	8 00	@	8 25
Fine	7 75	@	8 00
Cross	7 50	@	7 75
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and upwards,			
per ton,	60	00	
Super. Lime	50	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25	
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	55	@	65
Oats	42	@	45
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
Do. B. Eye	0 95	@	1 00
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.			4½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green			6
Dry			9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 05	@	1 10
N. River	85	@	90
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	75 00	@	77 50
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	90	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fly Boards	00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 50
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	27
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	35	@	40
Gin	37	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	90
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	1 60
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 00
Hard	0 00	@	1 15
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 30
do. fm order	0 00	@	2 50
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	2 00	@	2 75
do. No. 1	1 25	@	1 75
do. No. 2	1 00	@	1 05
do. No. 3,	80	@	85
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	34	@	36
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut			4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	10	@	1 40
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	55	@	65
Irish, do.	00	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	15	@	15½
Middlings	00	@	13½
Shoulders	12	@	12½
Hog round	13	@	13½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	12½	@	13
Shoulders	10½	@	11
N. C. Lard	13½	@	14
West'n do	12½	@	13½
Butter	20	@	27
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	22 50	@	23 00
Clear do	00 00	@	00 00
Butt	17 00	@	18 00
Beef, Mess	11 50	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	15	@	30
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50	@	2 25
Mutton	1 50	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	00	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
ground, cargo	1 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 20
fine	1 50	@	1 75
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	8
Muscovado	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10¾	@	12
C. Yellow	9¾	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11¾
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7¾
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 50
Common	0 00	@	3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	14 00	@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	9 00	@	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	00
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.		Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	@	45
Rosin	00	@	45
Spirits Turpentine	00	@	65
Flour	00	@	30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	@	12
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	@	2 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	@	7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	@	10
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	@	10
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00@5	00	6 00 @ 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	@	40
Rosin "	00	@	40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	@	60
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0	@	0
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	@	1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	@	7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	@	10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00@4	00	5 00 @ 6 00½
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	@	55
Rosin "	00	@	55
Spirits Turpentine "	00	@	80
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	@	0 0-16
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	0	@	8
Lumber, ℔ M.	6 00@8	00	7 00 @ 8 00

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.		Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	@	45
Rosin	00	@	45
Spirits Turpentine	00	@	65
Flour	00	@	30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	@	12
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	@	2 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	@	7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	@	10
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	@	10
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00@5	00	6 00 @ 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	@	40
Rosin "	00	@	40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	@	60
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0	@	0
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	@	1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	@	7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	@	10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00@4	00	5 00 @ 6 00½
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	@	55
Rosin "	00	@	55
Spirits Turpentine "	00	@	80
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	@	0 0-16
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	0	@	8
Lumber, ℔ M.	6 00@8	00	7 00 @ 8 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

Isolation.

We agree with Mr. Yancey, that legally, technically, and in accordance with strict principle, as held by the advocates of the right of secession, the South, as such, cannot secede or separate from the other sections of the present United States. Each State, in its individual sovereign capacity, must act for itself. That much being premised, let us turn to the other view of the subject.

Are the States of the South, although predicating their right of action upon the independent sovereign rights existing in each State—are they, we say, to stand aloof from each other; are they, having a common destiny, threatened by a common danger, complaining of grievances inflicted upon them in common, to regard each other with suspicion, if not absolute unfriendliness? Are they to scowl at each other across their respective boundaries, the men of each Southern State turning their backs upon those of all other Southern States, and saying to them "We will act for and by ourselves in this matter. The danger is common—the defence ought to be common, but we will have no consultation. We will go by ourselves, and stay by ourselves"?

Now, really, it does appear to us, that all who are floating in the same boat, ought to endeavor to understand each other with regard to the course to be steered. Surely, these very appeals for isolation—for unsympathy—for division among Southern States, are precisely the things that the Northern conquerors who fight under the banner of Lincoln, Sumner and Seward, would rejoice to see made, for, without intending it, they play directly into the hands of these gentry.

In the last resort every State, like every man, must be the guardian of its own honor, but it would be vain to say that we should refuse to hold council for the common weal with those whose interests and whose feelings are, or ought to be, identical with ours.

WATCH AND WAIT.—Very good words, but not quite all that the present contingency calls for. We cannot watch too closely,—we may wait too long. But while waiting, we ought to prepare as well as watch.—At any rate, the State ought to be armed—the militia system ought to be fully re-organized on some practical and effective basis. Even the most pertinacious advocate of the phoo! phoo! style of argument, in times like these, cannot altogether overlook the fact that there is now real and substantial danger to be apprehended, and therefore to be guarded against.

It is obvious that the State of North Carolina should be put in a better state of preparation for any emergency that may arise, with better means and organization to repel any attack, no matter from what quarter it may come.

In the complications that may arise, "to be weak is miserable." To act independently and for herself, it may be necessary for North Carolina to hold herself ready to assert and maintain the right so to act. Let not her Legislature now about to assemble adjourn without providing more fully for the defence of the State, than any preceding Legislature has done. Native valor and all that, is a very good thing in itself, and a very good thing to talk about, but native valor well armed and disciplined is a still better thing, especially on trial.

Patting us on the Back.

The Pennsylvanians voted for Lincoln on principle—the principle of taking care of themselves, no matter at whose expense—the principle of making money, honestly if they can, but, at any rate, of making money.—Abraham Lincoln's party promised them a tariff on iron, and so they voted for Abraham Lincoln. We trust they are happy; but if it be necessary to complete their happiness, that they should be enabled to levy their black mail on the South, we think their happiness will remain in an unfinished state.

The Philadelphia Bulletin has been for years one of the organs of this pig iron philanthropy, advocated by these Rob Roy reformers. It has poured out its vials of contempt and soft sawder alternately upon the South, and now that it has got Lincoln and his mixed programme, in which it is hard to tell whether insult or injury to the South does most predominate, it finds that there is some possibility of its prize slipping out of its grasp. The South after all may not agree to be shorn, therefore does it "send greetings to the noble men of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississppi and Louisiana;" it pats them on the back—it tells them to stick up for this Union—it begs them not to let the goose escape until the Pennsylvania foxes have stripped it of all its feathers, if not deprived it of life.

We don't know which most to admire—the low abuse of the "New York Sun, or the more polished but not less insulting pharisaism of *respectable* papers like the Bulletin, and in many respects the Bulletin *is* a respectable and well managed paper.

☞ Our friends John Bull and John Crapeaud are busily engaged in pitching into our other friend Mr. John Chinaman.

It is a little strange that the first forts they took were the Tak-u forts.

The reports from Hong Kong to 12th Sept., say that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, the English and French Commissioners, had gone to Pekin as guests of the Emperor, under a small escort of cavalry. Of this we have our doubts. *They say* that the Emperor of China, brother of the Sun and Moon, is very fond of his toddy, and that the rGand Censors of the Empire have been reading him lectures on his bibulosity, the which far exceed the most impressive efforts of Bro. Gorman of the Spirit of the Age.

CABBAGE.—We have beside us on a chair as nice a cabbage as anybody could ask for or wish to see; and before us, on our table, we have a slip of paper which informs us that said Cabbage was sent to Fulton & Price from Bladen county, by Mr. C. T. Davis.

We return Mr. Davis our thanks for his attention in forwarding us this specimen of the horticultural products of old Bladen, and refer to it mainly for the purpose of calling attention to this branch of business.—Why do not our people raise these things here for themselves? Why are we dependent upon the North for Cabbage?

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The telegraph report in to-days paper says that Bell's majority in Virginia from 147 counties is 472—and that the remaining counties gave Letcher only 178 majority. This would give the State to Bell. Of course we cannot say whether this report is correct or not: at all events it does not accord with the report in the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday morning.

The *Enquirer* of that date contains returns from all the counties in the State except ten, which gave a majority for Letcher of 499. We do not yet give up Virginia. The vote, however, will be very close between Breckinridge and Bell.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA.—By a census recently taken, the population of the whole Russian Empire appears to be over seventy-nine millions of persons.

☞ The population of the city of New York is 821,000, and this result is obtained by counting many transients. The real population is about 800,000.

The Goldsboro' *Tribune*, of the 15th inst., says that the water station at Dudley Depot, on the W. & W. R. R., in Wayne county, was consumed by fire on last Monday night.

LET US BE A UNIT AT HOME.—No one who pays any attention to the progress of public sentiment, can entertain the slightest doubt that the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in this section of North Carolina at least, that, end when it will, we have entered on a new era in the history of our Confederacy; one which must inevitably terminate in resistance to aggression, or in unconditional submission to its behests. The position of equality in the Union all must regard as lost.—Does any person see a prospect of regaining that position? How long can things go on as they have been going before the position of the South will be essentially that of a colonial dependency, or of *such* an integral part of the great Northern Empire as Ireland is of the *United* Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—a thing to be used and abused. That is a fair example of union without equality or proper guarantees.

"In Union there is strength," and for a true and just union there will alw ays be a large preponderance of the best and wisest, and purest men of the country; but it is *not* union to tie people together with chains. In compulsion there is not strength—there cannot be.

To say that this spirit of investigation—this feeling that things have reached a point, is confined to members of the Democratic party, is to say what the facts of the case will not bear out. This was a good enough Morgan during the electioneering canvass, but it won't do now. Men will not be scared from a calm examination of all the *pros* and *cons* by the cry of "disunion," when they feel that it is not only their right but their duty to make such examination. If then "disunion" is to be applied to the exercise of a right—the discharge of a duty—then let it be so applied—there can be little harm in it. We know very many Bell men who go fully as far as any Breckinridge men.

While this uneasy feeling is abroad it will not do for the advocates of any particular course of action to denounce those who may prefer some other course. It is desirable—yea, it is necessary that the Southern people should be a unit on this matter—that they should compare notes freely and fairly and boldly, so that whatever is done and whenever it is done it may be done as if by one man.

We think it would be advisable to postpone any meetings or other public demonstration for a short time, until we can all more fully understand the ground we occupy, and thus the prejudices and divisions which might arise from any premature movement be avoided.

THE U. S. ARSENAL.—A company of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, U. S. Army, arrived here yesterday, from Fort Hamilton, below New York, to take their station at the U. S. Arsenal, on Hay Mount. The company is commanded by Brevet Major Anderson, with Lieutenant DeLagnal, and consists of 56 non-commissioned officers and privates.

They are sent here at the request of a number of citizens of Fayetteville, who applied to the War Department on the ground that there are many thousands of guns, and ammunition in proportion, deposited in the Arsenal, with no other protection on the premises than an officer and two or three civilians. It is true that the volunteer companies of citizen soldiery had offered their services in case of need; but there can be no propriety in requiring our local authorities to protect government property, at their own expense, or at the expense of the town, when the government itself is fully able to take care of it. We understand that our town treasury some time since paid some hundreds of dollars of charges for refreshments furnished to the volunteer guards.

Another reason which influenced some who made the application was, that it will add to the business and importance of the town to have a military station here, and possibly facilitate the employment of the Arsenal as one of Construction, according to its original design.

But the chief inducement, undoubtedly, was to negative any idea of a John Brown raid here, like that at the Harper's Ferry Armory.

Other motives for the application from this place having been assigned in some of the Northern papers, we have thought it right thus to state our understanding of the matter.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We heard some remarks made about this company of soldiers, as though its being sent to Fayetteville at this time was intended in some way to overawe the State of North Carolina, in view of the resistance sentiment entertained in many parts of the South.

Of course, the idea of sending 56 men for any such purpose, is too preposterous to be entertained. We presume their coming or going can have nothing to do with this matter, as it could not possibly influence the result one way or the other.

State Educational Association.

This body is still in session in the Town Hall. The official proceedings for yesterday have not yet been communicated to us.

We understand that yesterday morning officers were chosen for the ensuing year. Mr. Symthe, of Lexington, was elected President.

The subject of Normal Schools was under discussion yesterday, and a Committee appointed to report to the association a plan for the establishment of Normal Schools in this State. The report was received and this morning a Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject.

Last night the addresses of Mr. Wright and of Major Hill were listened to by a large and attentive audience.

Major Hill's topic was "Military Education," showing its necessity and its advantages. Wars never would cease, and the nation that carried them on scientifically, would inevitably assert its superiority, while it economised its resources. He alluded to the great military superiority which science gives to the French nation—referred to the adaptability of the Southern people for the reception of military training and the observance of military discipline. He adverted to Southern glories in the Revolution, and the slight justice done to them in Northern histories and school books.

The lecture was highly interesting and warmly applauded.—*Daily Journal, 15th inst.*

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—This body closed its sessions here yesterday. No official report of the proceedings has been furnished to this paper since those of the first night. Why, the Secretary we suppose knows best. *We* are satisfied, certainly.

We could have wished that our citizens had manifested more interest in the sayings and doings of this body than they did. We regretted to notice that the attendance was so very slim and the proceedings so cold. The present excited state of the public mind was unfavourable to anything of the kind, we suppose.

There was a meeting, we think, last night in the Town Hall, and a "composition" written by a lady was read to the audience.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

☞ The *Hillsborough Plaindealer*, a new Democratic paper just started at Hillsboro', N. C., rather complains of slight on the part of its Wilmington cotemporaries.

We recollect distinctly having noticed the appearance of the new candidate for public favor, couching such notice in as cordial expressions as our vocabulary could afford on short notice. We had supposed until now that the JOURNAL had been sent to the *Plaindealer*, as it certainly shall be hereafter.

The *Plaindealer* is published weekly, at Hillsboro', N. C., by T. L. Cooley, at $2 a year in advance.

STORIES.—All the reports about Mr. BRECKINRIDGE going to stump the Southern States for or against secession, may be regarded as wholly apocryphal. This is essentially a matter for each State, and he will not presume to intermeddle. His devotion to State rights would teach him the impropriety of any officious course.

☞ North Carolina 6 per cent. State stocks were quoted in New York, on the 13th inst. at $90; Missouri 6's at $73.

☞ Our paper is mailed regularly to the "Marion Star!"

Southern Medical Students.

Sometime since, the Southern Medical Students now attending lectures in the city of New York, held more than one meeting to take into consideration the position of affairs, and to consult upon their own course in the event of the secession of any of the States from which they might hail.

After a good deal of discussion, they finally passed some resolutions, the gist of which was, that in the event of the State to which any student belonged seceding, it would be the duty of such student to go home and take part with his State.

The great majority of the students are youths, or young men under age; and, upon a subject which awakes the wildest excitement in the breasts of the most grave and experienced, it is hardly to be supposed that those who are neither grave nor experienced should wholly suppress some ebullition of feeling not quite in accordance with rigid decorum. We suppose the Southern Medical Students are like other young men in this respect. They are not Solomons. They are not yet exactly qualified in every respect to guide the ship of State; but they are generally young men of intelligence, with the instincts of gentlemen—sensitively jealous of the honor and the interests of their section. If it may be thought that men so young, generally sent on by their parents to acquire an education, should attend to that, and depend for guidance in other matters upon these parents, or at least consult them before leaving the institutions at which they have been placed, it is still certain that even their errors lean to virtue's side—that they are those of generous impulse—faults, if faults they are, rather of the head than of the heart. They certainly do not merit such brutal vituperation as has been launched forth against them by the *New York Sun*, the organ of the Boweries—the erudite product of the united intellect of the Beaches and sons of Beaches, or those worthy to succeed such. The following from that paper is a specimen of their Wide Awake slang, common, we might say almost universal, in certain circles at the North:

Secession and Sawbones.

The Southern Medical Student is well known in the neighborhoods of Thirteenth street, Irving Place, and Fourth avenue. He is a long-haired, lantern-jawed, verdant youth, afflicted with chronic salivation and inveterate profanity. Reared in the semi-savage solitude of a remote plantation, and deriving his ideas of morals, grammar, and behavior from his negro nurse and piccaninny playmates, he becomes in New York a puzzle to professors, a terror to landladies, and a munificent patron of grog-shops. Having finished his so-called course of study, if he be lucky enough to obtain a diploma, he returns to his native wilds to commence practice on a portentous stock of medical ignorance, calomel, and quinine.

Next to his love for tobacco and grog comes his taste for Disunion. Ignorant of law, and innocent of logic,—his stock of political ideas consists wholly of hatred of the people to whom he is obliged to come for instruction. If he does not know anything else, he knows that "Yankees" are a shade worse than thieves and robbers. He is quite ready to accept from these wretched New Yorkers such a knowledge of physic as his intellect is capable of receiving, and he balances the debt of obligation by abusing his teachers.

The Southern Medical student—we use the individual as the type of the species—held an adjourned meeting on Friday night at 751 Broadway. Nearly one hundred and fifty persons were present, including reporters, curious observers, and Majors, Colonels, and Generals from foreign parts, caught and brought in for the occasion.—We regret to state that some gentlemen were of the number who spoke and acted; and we presume they regretted their own presence, for such sentiments of conservatism and sobriety as they expressed, were hissed and groaned down by the Student. The student was noisy with delight, profuse of oaths, and vocal with insanity. For it was a Secession convention of the representative Student. The Southernmost States are to secede from the Union, and the Stucent is to secede from New York. We are to be bereft of his picturesque presence. Sawbones will return to his beloved Sambo—Arcades ambo! New York will hang up its financial fiddle and lay down its industrial hoe; for how can it exist without the Student?

☞ For every office that Abraham Lincoln will have to bestow, there will be more applicants than it would be safe to shake a stick at. The fellows have been standing "out in the cold" so long, that they are ravenous, and pretty nearly all of them want to get in.—That formed the basis, the nucleus of the universal "set" made at the Democratic party. The Democrats had been the "ins" so long, that all the rest—the "outs"—"waxed exceeding wroth" at them, and were ready to swear by anybody or anything that would turn them out. Johnson Hooper's she-dog that had, or was to have, thirty-seven pups, and only 7 tits to suckle them, was well off, compared with the public treasury, which will have hundreds of pups clamoring round each tit of all its thousands of tits.

Old Abe is tough, and *may* survive the onslaught.—Perhaps so. If he don't Hamlin will, for Hamlin is toxy. We don't believe a word about Hamlin's being a negro, or a man of mixed blood. We have seen him frequently, and would never have dreamed of such a thing. A white man can be as mean as there is any necessity for.

Some good people say: Wait until the next time. Before half of Lincoln's term is up he and his party will fall out, and the whole thing drop to pieces, and a disgusted country turn to the Democratic party once more. There is something in all this, but not enough. The social antagonism of sections has gone too far for the mere organization or disorganization of a party to seriously modify or mitigate its strength. It keeps increasing. We are two people at the North and at the South.

Nothing short of the direct interposition of divine grace acting on the hearts of men and women—for the women North are the greatest stimulators of the anti-Southern excitement—nothing short of this direct interposition can change the aspect of affairs, or avert the impending danger. We cannot look for any such interposition.

But it is said that we are perfectly safe at least for the present, since there will be a conservative majority in both houses of the next Congress. That is very doubtful. It will be quite the other way if Georgia, and South Carolina, and Alabama, and Mississippi, fail to be represented in the next Congress, as is very likely.—Then the Lincoln men will have both houses under their own indisputed control. In any event the Southern States ought to understand each other. Things are getting too serious for the indulgence of piques, passions, vanities, or petty jealousies.

The Way to Do It.

If a State can *go out* of the Union, (without committing rebellion or treason,) it must be done in the very same mode by which the said State *came into* the Union.

How did North Carolina *come into* the Union?

In 1787 the State had rejected the Constitution, or, refused to *come into* the Union.

In 1788 (Nov. 20th,) the State (by its Legislature,) enacted that a vote of the people should elect *Delegates* to meet in November, 1789, *and for, and on behalf of* THE STATE, reconsider the Constitution, (*then already* in 1788 adopted by all the States, except New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island,) and adopt the same if they thought proper, acting as delegates of the said State.

These *Delegates* met in November, 1789, and did adopt the Constitution, and thereby, then and not before, North Carolina, as a State, *came into* the Union.

Now, how is the above work to be undone?

Imprimis. The State (by an act of Assembly) must direct the people *to vote for Delegates* to convene, "*for and on behalf of this State,*" to consider whether the State shall reverse its action of 1789, and *come out* now as they *went in* then.

The above has been handed to us by a friend. It is not intended as an argument for or against secession, but simply as a reference to the historical facts of the case.

The Fayetteville *Observer* says that the Wilmington *Journal* lets off "some very savage sayings *periodically.*" In this it differs from the *Observer*, inasmuch as the *Observer* indulges *habitually* in such sayings, until every one has got to regard them as matters of course. The usual phrases of its vocabulary are, "infamous libel," "falsehood," and such like.

PLANTERS' HOTEL, CHARLESTON.—We have received the subjoined note, which we publish as an act of justice to the gentlemen whose signature is attached to it. We have no wish to injure any one, and could have none to injure Messrs. GORMAN & M'CORD, of whose very names we had never before heard. Our information we considered reliable:

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Charleston, 14th November, 1860.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

SIR: We have just been informed by a gentleman of this place, that he saw under the Editorial head of your paper a notice that the Planters' Hotel had closed, and as such is not the fact, and as such notice is calculated to do us a serious injury, we beg you will contradict said report in your first issue after you receive this.

Respectfully, &c.,

GORMAN & McCORD.

Proceedings of the North Carolina State Educational Association.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 13th, 1860.

The Association met in the City Hall, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and in the absence of the President, W. W. Holden, Esq., was called to order by Prof. C. W. Smythe, of Lexington, one of the Vice Presidents.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. Doherty.

The presiding officer then made some very appropriate remarks on the objects of the meeting.

On motion, the President appointed Messrs. C. C. Cole and S. H. Wiley a committee to enroll the names of members present; also, to receive the names of those desiring to become new members. The committee reported about seventy names.

The President, on motion, appointed Messrs. C. H. Wiley, D. S. Richardson, and S. Lander a committee to report business for the action of the Association. After a short retirement, the committee made the following report:

Order of Business for Wednesday, November 14th:—1st, Election of Officers; 2d, Report of Committee on Graded Schools; 3d, Report of Committee on Normal Schools, and discussion on Normal Schools; 4th, Speech of Maj. D. H. Hill, Superintendent of the North Carolina Military Institute.

Messrs. D. S. Richardson, S. Lander, and W. J. Palmer were appointed a committee to nominate officers.

The hours of meeting were fixed by the committee at 9½ o'clock in the morning, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and 7½ o'clock at night.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet again at the time fixed by the committee on business.

C. W. SMYTHE, Pres't.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

The Vote in Virginia.

The following counties are added to the returns already published:

Breckinridge's Majorities.		*Bell's Majorities.*	
In 145 counties and cities	17,930	In 145 counties and cities	17,740
Tucker	77	Raleigh	159
		Fayette	156
		Braxton	100
		Wyoming	35
	18,007		18,190
			18,007
Bell's majority			183
Letcher's majority in remaining 6 counties			688
Bell falls short of overcoming Letcher's majority by			505

The following table shows the vote in 1859, in the counties yet unheard from:

Letcher.		*Goggin.*	
Cabell	91	Clay	41
Calhoun	251		
Logan	386		
Wayne	51		
Webster, (new co.)			
	729		41
	41		
Letcher's maj	688		

Richmond Dispatch 16th inst.

Further details by the Canada.

The Canada sailed from Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The steamer Vanderbuilt arrived out on the 2d instant.

The Daily News publishes the text of a dispatch from Lord Russell to the British Minister at Turin, dated Oct. 27th, in which he says:

The great questions which appear to the British Government to be at issue are these:—Were the people of Italy justified in asking assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from the government with which they were discontented?—and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing assistance?

Lord Russell says, in conclusion, that the British Government don't feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance, and cannot, therefore, blame the King of Sardinia. Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospects of a people building up the edifice of their liberties on the sympathies and good wishes of Europe.

It was believed in Paris that the object of France in preventing the blockade of Gaeta by sea, is merely to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples, and prevent complications which would result from his capture. The French journals offer no explanation of the affairs.

The Paris bourse closed firm and animated Rentes 69f.35c.

ITALY.—The Neapolitan reported the defeat of Gen. Cialdini without loss at the river Gariglieno.—The official dispatches, however, from Turin proclaim the report false. The Sardinians were not defeated at all.

Capua was attacked on the 1st, and capitulated the following day. The royal troops were to leave with the honors of war, and after laying down their arms they were to go on the 3d to Naples.

Naples was illuminated in honor of the capitulation of Capua, and there were great rejoicings.

The attack on Gaeta was shortly expected to take place.

It is denied, via Turin, that Admiral Porsion had commenced but suspended his firing on the royalists, near Gaeta.

Victor Emanuel had crossed the Garigliano.

TURKEY.—It is reported that the Turkish government is about to negotiate a loan £16,000,000 sterling at Paris. A national forced loan is also spoken of.

Great financial fluctuations have been occurring at Constantinople.

The India and China mails were received in time to be forwarded by the Canada.

THE VICTORY OF THE ALLIES IN CHINA.—The French version of the China news says that on the 21st of September the allies, after a vehement resistance, carried, by assult, the most important of the Taku forts. Two hundred French and about the same number of English were placed *hors du combat*, and one thousand Tartars were killed, found in the forts. Among these was the general-in-chief. The other forts surrendered successively the same evening. The capitulation gave the allies possession of the whole country as far as Tien Sin and six hundred brass guns of large calibre.

The ambassadors were at Tien Sin, where the Chinese commissioners attended upon them to open negotiations.

It was reported that the ambassadors would soon proceed to Pekin with a cavalry escort.

A calcutta telegram report symptoms of disaffection in the sixth European regiment at Dinapore.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Private letters from prominent men in New York to the Government say that the New York Banks will certainly have to suspend.

Heavy specie deposits have been drawn from the Banks here.

Hon. L. T. WIGFALL, of Texas, will resume his seat in the Senate, as there is no prospect of the Texas Legislature calling a State Convention. Gov. HOUSTON has declined to call the Legislature together. He opposes secession.

There is an effort making here in certain quarters to procure the repeal of all the laws in the Northern States obnoxious to the South.

Secretary COBB has notified his Georgia friends that he will not be a candidate for the United States Senate, if LINCOLN is inaugurated.

More Resignations.

WASHINGTON, November 14—The Postmaster of Orangeburg, S. C., has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of January, unless South Carolina sooner secedes. His resignation was accepted, and he has been asked to designate his successor. Failing to do so with some one capable of giving the necessary bonds, the office will be discontinued.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 14.—The Pony Express from California arrived here to day.

The steamship Uncle Sam sailed from San Francisco on the 1st inst., with $1,802,000 in treasure for New York.

Oregon advices to the 27th ult. have been received, but are unimportant.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. John McGill, of this county, was found dead in the road between this place and his home, on Tuesday last. It is supposed that he was thrown from his horse.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

DR. HAYES' ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—*Boston*, Nov. 12.—Dr. Longshas, who went out with Dr. Hayes' Arctic expedition, has returned. He left the explorers in their vessels frozen in the ice, where they expected to remain until June next. All were well and hopeful.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 15, 1860.

The Brokers here buy Kentucky and Tennessee money at five per cent discount, payable in Georgia and South Carolina bank bills.

Bitter feuds exist in the Georgia Legislature between the friends of IVERSON and COBB for Senator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1860.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

One hundred and forty-seven counties give Bell 472 majority. he remaining counties gave Letcher 178 majority.

JUDGE DOUGLAS SICK.

Judge Douglas is reported to be seriously ill in Mississippi.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The popular vote of Georgia is 2,000 against Breckinridge.

FROM GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. Nov. 16.

Bills have been introduced in the Georgia Legislature, looking to the propriety of improving the military condition of the State.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 16th, 1860.

Mr. Orr, ex-member of Congress from this State has espoused the secession cause.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16. 1860.

There was an immense meeting here last night. McBeth presided. During the day, Colonial flags were hoisted at various places. Each flag was saluted by artillery.

The collector of Beaufort has resigned.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16th, 1860.

An extra session of the Legislature of Virginia has been called by the Governor, to meet on the 7th of January, to consider the position of public affairs, and to decide what action is necessary for the State to take.

FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16th, 1860.

The Governor of Alabama will issue his proclamation for a Convention on the 6th December The election of the delegates will be held on the 24th December, and the Convention will meet on the 7th January next.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 17th, 1860.

All is quiet, but there is a deep and unanimous desire for secession, which is considered a fixed fact. The most of the old Unionists strongly favor secession.—Meetings are being held in al lthe Districts and Parishes of the State, without opposition.

FROM GEORGIA.

In Georgia there is but little opposition, so far as heard from, but the masses are unfavorable to precipitate action.

FLORIDA ELECTION.

Sixteen counties heard from officially, which gives Breckinridge a majority of three thousand.

FROM MOBILE.

A large meeting held in Mobile yesterday, voted down resolutions to await the action of the other Southern States.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW MEXICAN MAIL.—*Independence*, Mo., Nov. 13.—The New Mexican mail has arrived, bringing intelligence of the death of Capt. Geo. McLane, son of Senator McLane, of Delaware, who was killed in a fight with the Navajo Indians.

From Pike's Peak—Snow Storm.

OMAHA, N. T., November 12—The Denver City mail coach, with seven passengers, $8,432 in gold dust, and $900 in the hands of passengers, passed here on Saturday evening. The snow at the Upper Platte crossing is reported to be from seven to twelve inches deep.—The miners were generally going into winter quarters.

THE HARNETT QUESTION. There has been a deal of litigation during the past five or six years, growing out of the location of the County seat of Harnett, and of the contracts for the public buildings. The County and Superior and Supreme Courts have all had Harnett suits to decide. The last, it is to be hoped, of the series, was decided here yesterday, after two day's trial, by a verdict against the county, in favor of the contractor for building the jail. We understand that the amount recovered, including interest, is probably $5,000. The costs two are very considerable. Attorneys for the contractor, Messrs. Person, N. McKay, and Buxton; for the Conuty, Messrs. Haigh and Strange.

The case of Hardy Burnes, for murder, which was removed from Robeson county, was yesterday afternoon continued, on affidavit of the prisoner, for want of a material witness.

To-day the trial of Kit Huffman, for stealing a negro from Wm. Cade, Esq., of this vicinity, is to take place. *Fayetteville Observer.*

The Supreme Court.

Will commence its Winter Term, in this City, on Monday, the 10th day of December. Causes will be called as follows:

Dec. 12, those from the I Circuit.
Dec. 17, " " V "
Recess one week.
Dec. 31, those from the II Circuit.
Jan. 7, " " III "
Jan. 14, " " IV "
Jan. 21, " " VI and VII Circuits.

Ral. Register.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mails.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 13.—The New Mexican mail has arrived, bringing intelligence of the death of Captain George McLane, son of Senator McLane of Delaware, who was killed in a fight with the Navajo Indians.

HOMICIDE IN JONES COUNTY.—A private letter from a citizen of Jones county to a citizen of this place, informs us of a horrible shooting affair that occurred in Trenton, Jones county, on the 5th instant. A man named Edward Farnell, detecting another named Nathan Gilbert three times, blowing the skull of his head completely off, and of course killing him instantly.

DELAWARE AS A SLAVE STATE.—According to the census returns of 1860, the slaves of Delaware, which numbered in 1850, 2299, have been reduced to 1805. Under a Republican administration these eighteen hundred slaves can be wiped out in four years, and Delaware will thus become a free State. Missouri, with the free State of Illinois on the east, Iowa on the North, and Kansas on the west side of her, and under a heavy pressure of free white emigration, is going the same way. Kansas, Nebraska and Washington, in another year or so, will be admitted into the Union as free States. The projected free States of Chippewa, Jefferson, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona will follow closely in the rear. Thus there is every probability that within the next six or eight years, the Union surviving, there will be the formidable array of twenty-eight free States against fourteen slave States. What can the South expect to do within the Union against this overwhelming balance of sectional power, if controlled for the extermination of slavery? Nothing. Yet such are among the coming events which cast their shadows before, and which warn the South to prepare for submission, or to strike for secession before it is too late. Considering, too, that in this thing of slavery the whole fabric of Southern society is at stake, is there not some show of earnestness and reason in this Southern disunion agitation? Is not this an age of revolutions?—[N. Y. Herald.

FLOUR.

STOKELEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufacturing the *BEST FAMILY FLOUR*, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale at the Mills, and at their Store, No. 5 South Water Street:

In whole barrels and half barrels;
In bags containing one-half;
In bags containing one-fourth;
In bags containing one-eighth;

They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill, and at their store, *FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMMINY, CRACKED CORN, COW FEED, SHORTS, BRAN*, &c., &c.

They also keep for sale—
CORN at wholesale and retail;
OATS at wholesale and retail;
PEAS at wholesale and retail;
HAY at wholesale and retail;
Marshall's *FINE SALT* in sacks;
Liverpool ground *ALUM SALT*, in sacks;
North Carolina *FLOUR* on consignment.

Oct. 24, 1860.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor. MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.*

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but effective Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are *good* and *safe* in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body*, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of *Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache*, or *Weight in the Head*, all *Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children, Rheumatism, Blood*, and many diseases a great *Purifier* of the numerous to mention in this to which flesh is heir, too advertisement. *Dose, 1 to 3.*

PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
208 Broadway, New York.

March 24, 1860. 171&31—1y

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in *every instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success.—There are

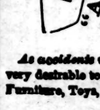
FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis*, or any affection whatever of the *Throat* or *Lungs* inducing *Consumption*, use No. 1, which is also the No. for *Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite*, and from all *Chronic Complaints* arising from *Overuse, General Debility*, and *Nervous Prostration*. No. 2 for *Liver Complaints*. No. 3, for *Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption.* It is *Taken by Drops* and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain*. The No. 4 is for *Female Irregularities. Hysteria, Weakness*, &c. See special directions for this. For *Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney*, and *Bladder Complaints*, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the *Blood Food* $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York,
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES,
March 5th, 1860—153&27-eowly Druggist.

MANHOOD,
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,



A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

July 17, 1860. 180&33—1y

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the superv